THE EFFECT HERE-MR. CIDDINGS AND HIS SECTURE-THE SUNDAY IMBROGLIO-THE POTATO DISEASE—FREE TRADE STAGNATION

-BUNDRIES. Ver Our Own Correspo PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1859. He one here, or in this latitude, exults in the create at Harper's Ferry, except the demagogues who seed to use them for the manufacture of political capital. This community does not sympathize in the method adopted by Brown to abolish Slavery. On the contrary, the sentiment is universal that the man had become a monomaniae on the subject, and while thus evidently crazy, took up arms for an attempt which a same man would be sure of having insteadly crushed out. Now, this city gave birth to the earliest Anti-Slavery Societies formed in this country, and the feeling for emancipation has consequently pervaded the entire population. But on no occasion has it ever assumed the shape given to it by Brown's insane attempt. We deeply deplore the misguided frenzy of the man, as, if Siavery in the South is to cease, we hold that the conscience should be enlightened or the pocket convinced, and that it should not be done in this way, by pike or rifle. All our newspapers deplore the outbreak of Brown, the demagagues deplore the outbreak of Brown, the dealing of the enly distorting it to the prejud ce of those who oppose the Democracy. They cannot magnify it can they are endeavoring to do. The good sense of they are endeavoring to detect the imposture, but the people will not only detect the imposture, but it will ducover that the North had no hand in fementing the disaster before it occurred, or in justifying it afterward. The effort to make the Republican party responsible for it, is of a piece with other attempts to fasten on it great disturbances with which it had neither connection nor sympathy. The presses which witnessed without rebake the outrages and murders committed by Buford's Carolina outlaws, the sacking of Lawrence,

and all the long catalogue of horrors inflicted on the peaceful settlers in Kansas, are now ranpant

for vengeance. In this they may be glutted, but they will fail in the attempt to make the Republican party responsible except for its own public acts. Yet the authorities, even here, are acting as if our

free blacks were more dangerous citizens than th

enslaved ones in Virginia. A volunteer company of about forty colored men has been in existence here, when the Adjutant General had supplied with arms from the State Armory. But since Brown's insane attempt, he has taken the muskets away from them.

That courageous old man, Joshus R. Giddings, has come in for his usual share of Pro Slavery vilification as an accomplice. But you have seen his flatfooted denial of all knowledge of Brown's inten-

tions. On Monday this patriarch of Freedom lec-

tured before a densely crowded audience on the

spoke without notes, and opened by referring to the unfounded rumor of his being privy to Brown's

designs. His address was not of a political or partizan character, but was almost exclusively interical, with side touches of some of the dis-

tinguished and fiery spirits he had encountered in his long career. He described in language which rivested the attention of the audience, the memor-

ble scene when John Quincy Adams presented the

Massachusetts petition for a dissolution of the Union; the demand to have it burned at once in the presence of the House; the wild elsmor and furious excitement of the Southern members, followed by Mr. Adams's motion that the petition be referred to a committee, with instructions to report adversely to the preser. Then came a proposition to the prayer. Then came a proposition to expel fellow-Whig, chosen to make it because of h s being such, for high treason. Mr Giacings's description of this memorable contest for the right of petition was extremely graphic. He poured forth, for over balf, a volume of information entirely new to hundreds of the young people who heard him, on whose minds it will make a wholesome and enduring in pression. There was one apologetic stroke in his icture. He said that on one occasion he had declared that if the South should be ravaged by insurrection, ' he would laugh at their eslamity and mock when their fear cometh;" but he was now free to say that such words were wholly foreign to his feelings - he would belie his own nature if he should ever utter a sen iment that favored blood or rebellion in any class. Yet be did not fail to repeat his life-long sentiment of hostility to Slavery. spoke with marked kindness of mary Southern men who had been his antagonists at Washington, and

throughout the lecture was repeatedly cheered and

invited to go on, while his concluding sentiment, that the time would assuredly come when we should

cease to be a slaveholding nation, drew down the

The agitation of the Sunday car question is not of stockholders of one of our companies, the motion to run the cars on Sunday was voted down unan-imously. But at Pittsburgh the cars had been run on that day without molestation, until they were paper in that city they ceased to run, but the com-panes insisted that all other Sunday travel should be st pped also, and caused the arrest of two carrisge arivers, one of whom, employed by Chief Justice Lowiy, had conveyed the latter to church, placed his horses at a livery stable, and might also have gone to church had he desired to do so. This arrest was made under the law of 1794, which pro hibits all wordly employment on Suoday, t which the act of 1855 added a penalty of \$25works of pecessity and charity being excepted. The Judge's coachman and the other offender were both fined as above. The former paid up, but the latter will take his case to the Supreme Court. This fine was inflicted by the Mayor of Pittaburg. His deciaion settles the point that all who are able to waik to church have no right to use their carriages to get there. In addition to this hostile action, it was also proposed to compel the Pittsburg Telegraph offices to cease sending messages on Sunday. But the coming Legislature will probably until this complicated knot, by either repealing the law or modifying it to suit the new order of things; for, as it is now interpreted, there is no saying to what extremities it may be pushed. Sextons who toll their copgregations to church, backs which convey passengers from railway stations to their hotels, bridge collectors, lamplighters, and fifty other kinds of workers, must all cease their usual occupations if the law be literally complied with.

It is pretty well ascertained that the rot in the potato crop of this region is becoming quite general, and prices are advancing in consequence. Ten inches of water fell in the equinoctical storm, and the disease showed itself in those which were in the ground during that deluge, and which have been dug since. But other growers, who had housed theirs before the storm, complain of the disease, thus showing that other causes than the storm have been at work. New Jersey, which supplies so large a portion of the consumption of the two cities, will have her crop greatly reduced by the disease. Many farmers in that State have been so ancessful with their potatoes for some years past, that they have gone in for making them the sole erop. To all such this season is likely to prove a disastrous one, as the quantity likely to escape the rot will be so small that an increased price will not

make up the difference.

The full returns of the late election show a ma jority of 18,312 for our highest candidate. 8,000 less than the last election, which drew out a full vote over the State, but is no indication of the Opposition having lost ground. We have undoubtedly the same majority now that we had a year ago, and need nothing but the proper stimulant to call it out. There are causes silently at work in opening the eyes of the laboring people, whose results will be developed a year hence. Labor around the coal mines and iron works goes begging around the coal mines and iron works goes begging for employment even at reduced wages, with a cheerless prospect for the coming Winter. The old result of a general stagnation, whenever the nation is glutted with foreign goods and exhausted of its gold, is plainly developing itself. Our operatives are becoming gradually convinced as to where the evil lies, while the leading patriots of the State have not by any means abandoned the idea of prosection. The feeling for it had great influence on the vote this month, but it will be a more promi-

nent issue a year hence. The behef is that the necessity and destitution which will then everywhere appear, will compel a resort to it. Our great works are barely supporting themselves, while no new ones are being built. The vast capital invested in coal muses and coal roads affords no proper remoneration to its owners, while millions, which a common-sense policy in the Government might have saved, have been sunk by the blasting hostility it is practizing toward all domestic labor. mestic labor.

The patent case for infringement of Battin's coal-breaker, terminated in a disagreement of the Jury, though Judge Grier's charge was pointedly

adverse to the plaintiff. Councils are projecting extensive buildings on Independence square, for the accommodation of courts, public officers &c., of which this city has been grevously in need for more than tifty years. Two sides of the square will be occupied by the improvement, but independence flau will not be

The Hon. Horsee Binney of this city has just published "An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address." It is an elso-orate examination of the question of authorship, the atter having been claimed for Gen. Hamilton. But Mr Binney's critical analysis strips the question of all doubt, and establishes conclusively that Washington alone was the author. Hamilton receives just credit for whatever aid he rendered, but the governing thought and sentiment were Washington's.

POLITICAL.

-The Paterson Guardian announces the nominstion of C. M. K. Psnlison, esq., of Acquackanonk, by by the Opposition party, for Member of Assembly, to represent the 1st District in Passaio County, Newersey. Mr. Paulison was a member of the National Republican Executive Committee for two years, and at one time quite prominent as one of the leaders of the Native American movement in this city. While in California Mr P. was elected a member of the first Board of Aldermen constituted in the City of San Francisco, and defeated the famous Filhbuster Walker

by a large majority.

-The Republicans of Kentucky will meet in Convention on Wedresday morning, Nov. 16, 1859, at Newport, to organize the party in the State; to form a Presidential Electoral ticket; appoint two Senstorial delegates for the State at large, and transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

-At the recent Peace Congress held under the anspices of the Rev. Andreas B Smolnikar at Pesce Union Centre, in Perry County, Penn., six miles west of Millerstown, a solemn declaration was adopted to the effect that the Spirits have decided to reflect James Boobanan President of the United States. Good. We second that motion.

PERSONAL.

-On Tuesday evening the Rev. H. W. Beecher delivered hie lecture, "The Bargain Makers," in his own church, to a very crowded audience. To Mr. Theodore Tilton, the editor of The Independent, was assigned the duty of introducing the stranger to his andierce. Mr. Tilton said:

"The lecturer insists upon being introduced. [Laughter.] This I suppose is from natural modesty. [Laughter.] Yet, perhaps I ought to say a word explanatory, in order that he may not come before you as a perfect stranger! I would therefore state that he is from Litchfield, Connecticut and is a minister's son. [Laugh is from Litchfield, Connecticut and is a mainter's son. [Dauge ter.] Now, minister's sons, you know, are proverbially delincilized to full with good example of their fathers. So I will tell you a queer story that I heard the other day from Litchfield. By the side of an old house in that old town, there stood a birch-tree-which, when it had reached the hight of the second story, put forth, one Spring, a branch that grew through an open wholow forth, one spring, a branch that grew through a year what into the room. The window of the ary chamber was not shat flown, and the tree was allowed to grow, until at last a robin came and built a nest in the bough, inside the house! Now, as I am credibly informed, a prominent early branch of the Beeche family was the branch of birch-[laughter]-introduced, I befamily was the branch of birch-listingner;—introduced, I bet-lieve, on the father's side. [Frest laughter.] At all events, it has been hinted that it was the birch that first brought our friend into the church. [Appliance and laughter.] But having been thus vigorously contact in, he found the church so good a place that he built his next in it, and has been singing there like a that he has been for some time past preaching in this neighbor heed, with a view to a call and settlement in a new church on Montague Hights." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Beecher was then received with loud applause. and retorted by saying that Mr. Tilton would bimself lecture in Brooklyn next week, and that he (Mr. B.) would like to be present to introduce him. [Laughter.]

-The Hon. Moses H. Grinnell and family came bome in the Persia, after an absence of two years. Madam Bodisco, the widow of the late Russian Minister, also arrived by the same vessel.

-The disinterested manipulators of John Brown's altering the letter in which an aliusion was made to a J. R. G." (Joshua R. Giddings), to make it appear that he had taken "stock" in the Harper's Ferry "Scare" to the amount of 8300, when in fact he had simply contributed \$3 to Mr. Brown, without the slightest knowledge of his plans! If there is any baser way of manufacturing party capital than this, we have never heard of it.

-Lewson Botts, the counsel for Brown and his confederates, a correspondent informs The Evening Post is a son of the late General Thomas H Botts of Virginia, and the Princess Catharine D. Murat of Florida. His motheris a grand-niece of Gen. Washington. Mr. Betts is said to be a young lawyer who relies on his profession for subsistence, and a man of good ability and spot- less character.

-The Ohio State Journal says:

"John Brown is the father of twenty-two children-a force mflicient, itself, to take Virginia and frighten the slaveholde everywhere. We suppose some of these children were girls, but we don't think that would make any difference. Women would

scare the Virginians- babes in arms' would do it." -The Cincinnati Gazette says, that the individual who wrote the anonymous letter from that city to Secretary Fleyd, binting at the plan of Brown to excite an insurrection at Harper's Ferry, is supposed to be the same who betrayed the negroes whom Connelly had secreted in his room. He has had the confidence of the "Underground" men, and has used this confidence to betray fugitives and get the "rewards" offered for them by their masters.

-The Suracuse Journal learns from a gentleman who has conversed with Gerrit Smith in regard to the tragedy at Harper's Ferry, that he was in no way entified with or privy to Brown's scheme. His ex-

planation is this:
"Two years ago, Mr. Smith, in order to help the Free-State novement in Kaneas, gave Brown a note of about \$300 against a man then in Kansas. Brown could not collect the note, so in turned it to Mr. Smith, who agreed to give him, at some futured. time, cash to the amount of the note. After that he lost sight of Brown until about the lat of June last, when he received a lette requesting him to send a draft for a certain amount, \$100 we think, payable to the order of another party. Mr. Smith, in compliance with the request and his former promise, promptly for warded the draft, supposing it was a brea fida firm to whom it was addressed. He probably believed also that the money was to be used, at least addressly, in assisting fugitive slaves, as that was the last 'Kanszework' that he knew anything about. Mrpicion that Brown was sugaged in planning an insurrection. Tal agrees perfectly with Brown's statements, that he alone origi-

ated and carried on his scheme." -The Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin says that Aaron Dwight Stephens, the companion of Capt. Brown at Harper's Ferry, and who is now suffering from wounds that may prove mortal, a a son of Capt. Aaron Ste-phene, of Norwich. Mr. H. L. Reed communicates o The Bulletin some incidents of his life, which that paper condenses as follows:

Stephers was born in Lisbon, Ct., somewhere near the year 1830. He was a bold, fearless boy, rather restive under parents discipline, but always known as a kind-hearted fellow, and one discipline, but always known as a kind-hearted fellow, and one who would always take sides with the weaker party. He lived in this vicinity a part of the time with his parents till his different year, 1945, and then left for Boston, where he joined a company of volunteers for the war then beginning in Mexico. Proceeding to the scene of conflict, he happened to be in nearly all the engagements that occurred during that struggle. No situation of unusual patil, and which involved unusual hardsing, but Dwigh; Stephens was the man for the place. He enjoyed the confidence

execution of exterprises, that but for his fearlessness would have been committed to men far above him in rank. After the con-clusion of the Mexican war, he spent some time in this vicinity, but at length found nimes! In Kanass about the commencement but at length found names in A managin had given him a sel-dirity air, besides importing to his physical system a power of endurance and a strength of muscle almost without a parallel-Esponsing the cause of the Free-State men with all the ardor of his is persons nature, he was soon elected, under the autor name of Whipple, the commander of the Topeka Boys "

- George Bradburn, formerly a Universalist minister, and for several years a Whig Representative from Nantucket, in the Massachusetts Legislature, but who has been a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, for some years past, accopied the paigit of the Uniterian Church in Nantucket on Sanday last. The Jaguirer says: "The subject of his discourse in the morning ase, 'Character and Reputation.' In the evening he discoursed at length upon the 'many Hindrances to the Success of the Paipit,' among which he classed the many different denominations, differences of behef, and, as he thirks, a striking one, 'the unwillingness of the church-going community to pay for what they do not wish to hear,' viz: The truth."

-Of two hundred and forty students in Williams College, says The Boston Transcript, two handred and three have middle names, and thirty-even have but one Christian name. Eleven of the students have four initial letters to their names. Of the four hundred and thirty-one students in Harvard University, three hundred and fifty four have double names; pine of these have four initials, and one has five initials to his name. Seventy-seven a udents have only one Christian name. The proportions are very nearly the same in both these institutions, and vary but little from the average of the lade of American parentage in the public schools of Boston, five cut of six whom have double names.

-A letter from Bedford County, Tenn., addressed to the Postmaster of St. Louis, states that there is a girl 12 years old, held as a slave in that vicinity, who claims to be the daughter of Peter McGregory, a St. Louis merchant. She says that she was at boardingschool, when a man came and told ber that her father had sent for her. Instead of taking her home, however, he carried her to Memphis and sold her as a slave, threatening to kill her if she said that she was free. The St. Louis Democrat, in publishing the account, says there is a merchant of the name of Mc Gregory in that city, but does not vouch for the truth of the letter.

-Lord Brougham, though 81 years of age, has just undergone an amount of work in a single week waich would have severely taxed the energies of a man in middle life. His address at the meeting of the Social Science Association on the 11th inst, was a marvel of length and ability; on the night of the 12th he took part in the anniversary proceedings of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute; on the 13th he paid Sneffield a visit, and delivered speeches marked by his wonted fire and vigor; and the same night he was one of the speakers at a working-men's meeting at Bradford.

-William Brayton of Carey, Wyandot County, Ohio, in a letter to THE TRIBUNE, expresses his belief that the man who lately arrived at Cleveland, after a captivity of twenty-six years a nong the Indians, and who was said to be anxious to find his relatives, is his brother. A brother of his was lost in the woods not far from Warren, about the time referred to, and Mr. Brayton thinks it not unlikely that the ladians may have picked him up and taken him through Cleveland.

-The Lancaster (Pa.) Union tells a good story of the President. It seems that Mr. Buchanan, on the train which lately bore him from Lancaster to Columbis, on his way to Washington, became interested in a brakeman, who was something of a wag, and made up his mind to "do something" for him. On the arrival of the train at Columbia, Mr. Buchapan accosted the brakeman, when the following dialogue took

Mr. Buchanan-" Young man, are you employed on this train?

Brakeman-" Yes, Sir."

Mr. Buchanan (patronizingly)-"How would you ke to have a situation at the White House Brakeman (mischievously)-" Old man, your time s too short !"

Mr. Buchapan made tracks for the bridge.

-D. W. Williams, mail agent on the railroad, be tween Chicago and St. Louis, was shot by a man named Hughes on the 22d inst., while in the act of delivering the mail to the carrier at Carlinville, Ill. He fell immediately, and before the bystanders recovered from their consternation, Hughes escaped, though he was afterwards arrested. Williams's physicians have decided that he will recover.

-The Rochester Democrat of Tuesday says:

"Some 'suspicious-looking characters,' of sentlementy but official demeaner,' have been barging about town' for a day or two tecent emeute at Harper's Ferry. It so happens, however, that Mr. Douglass is out of town, and his present whereabouts do not seem to be generally known. The strangers are said to be conpected with the United States Marshal's office-deputies of the gentleman, in fact."

-The Boston Transcript of the 25th, says: "It is stated that Horace Mann left property in this State valued at \$17,000, beside property in Ohio, of which the value is not yet known. Yesterday, Samuel M. Quincy, esq., of this city, was appointed administrator f that part of Mr. Mann's estate which is in Massachusetts. An administrator has also been appointed for the portion of the estate in Ohio."

-Mr. Thomas P. Atkinson of Danville, Va., has resigned his (corporate) membership in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on account of the action of that body in relinquishing the Choctaw Mission. Mr. Atkinson closes his letter in these decided terms:

"I hereby resign my position as a corporate member of 'th American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,' a new American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a post-tion assigned me by your predecessors more than thirty years ago, and before the accursed fiend Abolitionism was let loose and commissioned to rend the Church, and to destroy the Union of these States, by a wing the seeds of distrust, discord and division among those who should ever feel and art together as brethreir. That you may seen be restored to a right mind, is the earnest de-sire of your former associate."

- Col. Martin Rosienkiewicz, a distinguished Polish exile, who came to this country in 1832, died at Cincippati on the 21st inst. The early years of his extile were passed in New-York and Philadelphia, and more recently in Chillicothe, Ohio, but the last fifteen years of his life he had been a resident of Cincinnati.

-The Boston Transcript says that the Emperor of Brazil, in consideration of the long and faithful services of Archibald Foster, esq., of Boston, as Vice-Consul of that government at the latter port, has promoted that gentleman to the post of Honorary Consul of Brazil. Mr. Foster has discharged the duties of Vice-Consul more than thirty-two years.

-The Invalide Russe announces that the Cancasian mountaineers have another chief, named Mohammed Amin, not less intrepid and fanatical than Sharpyl, and who may still resist one or two Winters. The Russian army in the Caucasus, which comprises 0,000 men, cannot be reduced for some time to come.

-Berjamin A. Gould, esq., father of Dr. Gould, late of the Dudley Observatory, and brother of M se Hannah F. Gould, poeters, of Newburyport, died at Boston on the 23d inst. He was formerly principal of the Boston Latin School, but for 25 years past has been a successful merchant in the India trade.

-Mr. George H. Wyatt, a well known actor and theatrical manager, died at Waterbury on Monday evening. He was playing in the second act of "Uncle Tom's Cabin, when he was taken with a palpitation of the heart, and upon being removed to the Scoville House, died an hour afterward.

-Mr. Eoff, the driver of Princess, lately drove in a ace at Detroit, and had his horse declared distanced for his intentional foul driving.

-Wendell Phillips will lecture on "The Lessons of the Hour" at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Tues day evening next. He will probably have something to say on the Harper's Ferry tragedy.

-Dr. John H. Tibbetts of Lowell, confined

jall in that city on a charge of having procured shortien, committed suicide on Monday night, by hanging himself with his cravat to the bars of his cell. -Tagore, the famous Calcutta merchant, died of a

1847, was reduced to ten militions of dollars! Poor fellow. -Among the outward bound passengers by the Africa, which left on Wednesday for Liverpool, was

brokes heart, because his fortune, during the panic of

John T. Howard, esq., and family, who intend to spend the Winter in Piorence, and next Summer in traveling through Switzerland, Germany, &c. -A man by the name of Kreider of Lancaster

County, Pa., was lately prosecuted by the father of a young woman whom he had seduced, to obtain compensation for loss of her services. The Jury rendered s verdict for \$2,800. -A colored impostor succeeded in getting consid-

rable money from the members of the late Christian Anti-Slavery Convention at Chicago, by pretending that he had a wife and children in slavery whom he

wished to purchase. -The Spirit of the Times says that Phelan has just completed a splendid billiard table for the residence of one of our most popular at I highly esteemed bi-hops. That bishop is a wise man; the game of billiards affords a healthful and entertaining exercise.

-The young Prince of Orange was lately at Baden, under the name of Count Van Buren. He is a youth

-Mr. Ten Broeck won a race at Newmarket on the 19th inst. with his two-year-old Pomons. It was a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, seven horses

-Samuel Peshody, eaq., formerly a distinguished member of the New-Hampshire bar, and father of Ex-Judge Peabody of New-York, died at Andover, Mass, last week, at an advanced age.

-Two insane and idiotic persons lost their lives on the 23d inst. by the burning of the Weymouth (Mass.) Almshouse.

-Joshua R. Giddings is engaged to open a course of popular lectures at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, on the 23d of November.

-Mr. C. G. Hoyt of New-Haven, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., was dreadfully burned on the 25th inst. in attempting to fill a fluid lamp.

inst. in attempting to fill a fluid lamp.

For the Edder of The N. F. Tribune.

Sin: Your Berlin correspondent mistakes the character of the Queen of Frunta. The last three years have been an uninterrupted actrifice in her life—a samifice as noble and heated as ever was consummated. Day and night she has been the most devuted and tenderest mass to one writing under the most certible disease. A wife, she is the norm and mental surses of one whom she dearly loves, and over more nourly intellectual decay and decomposition she has for years been watching in mote heart and soul-rending agony. But logratindes—currents all ways in life and still or or in Courts—family discounts, and deceptions of every quarts exp. bristle around ser. A royal marry, the Queen of Prursia is the treest embodiment of a Caristian—that is, of a self-an wificing, towing, tender, and devoted woman.

New-York, Oct. 23, 1823.

GUROWSKI.

THE DIAMOND-WEDDING DUEL.

FURTHER INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: Your paper of this merning contains a note from Mr. W. A. Bartlett, in which he accuses me of suppressing a part of the correspondence between Mr. Stedman and himself. But it happens that the letter he accuses me of suppressing was the one which I declined to deliver to Mr. Stedman, and sent back to

declined to deliver to Mr. Stedman, and sent back to Mr. Bartlett, with the following note:

"57 East 31stst. New-York, Oct. 22, 1859.

"W. A. Bartlett-Sir: Mr. Adams has this evening placed in my hands a note from you to my fixed E. C. Stedman, which, upon perusal, I find relates to legal proceedings. As I am not Mr. Stedman's legal adviser, and cannot be the bearer of a personal insult to hmo, I must decline to deliver the same.

"As Mr. Adams informs me that he is no longer active the same."

As Mr. Alams informs me that he is no longer acting as your friend in the matter, so far as a hostile meeting is concerned. I have no other way of informing you of my determination than to address you personally. Yours, respectfully, A. C. Hills."

To the above rote I received the following reply

from Mr. Barlett. "No. 39 WEST FOURTEESTH STREET. ?

"Mr. A. C. Hills, No. 57 East Tairty-first street— Sir - I declined to receive your note by the hand of Mr. Adams (as your messenger) because it implied that I had addressed Mr. Stedman with a view to a hostile

As I have not expressed such intention, or invited him to such meeting, I can only presume that you are laboring under an error, somewhere derived; and as your interlineation has not changed the idea expressed, I reinclose it to you.

"Should I permit the terms of your note to pass un-

"Should I permit the terms of your note to base under noticed, it would be to admit that I had invited Mr. Stedman to a hostile meeting, which is not the fact.

"I am of on my sights and the law.
"I am, Sir, respectfully yours, WASHINA. BARTLETT.
"P. S.—I am aware that Mr. Stedman had an op-

portunity to see the note which you declined to pre-It will be seen by Mr. Bartlett's note that he declines to receive my note and answer it. My rejected note and Mr. Bartlett's answer were sent to me in the same envelope. He apparently expected me to follow his example, and publish a note which I would

not receive. Mr. Bartlett, if he never had the intention of challenging Mr. Stedman, was singularly unfortunate in selecting his words; for all who have read his second note to Mr. Stadman, must know it is as fair a challenge as could well be penned. If he did not wish to have his intention so under-tood, he deceived not only Mr. Stedman and myself, but his own friend also, as will appear by the following note from Mr. Adams:

as will appear by the following note from Mr. Adams, "No. 387 Fougarth strengt, Oct. 22, 1859.

"Mr. Hills: Not having heard from Capt. Bartlett today, I have to say that I have no furtuar communication to make from him to Mr. Stedman, but hold myself responsible to him for any error my principal may have committed through me.

"Your very respectfully, F. C. ADAMS."

This note shows distinctly the position of Mr. Adams."

ams. He understood the correspondence as an affair of honer, and when he found that Mr. Bartlett preferred a lawsuit to pistols, expressed a readiness to be held responsible for his principal's error. To his note I made the following reply:

" No. 57 East THIRTY FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1859. "Mr. F C. Anams—Sir: In reply to your note of last evening, I am happy to state that my friend Mr. Stedman is entirely satisfied with the part you have taken in his correspondence with Capt. Bartlett.

"Whaters are your may have occurred are in no way "Whatever errors may have occurred are in no way chargeable to you. He regards your conduct as honor-

able and gentlen atly. "Yours respectfully, "A. C. HILLS." As these, with the letters published in my former statement, are all relating to the matter, I hope there will be no need of saying more.

A. C. HILLS. Oct. 26, 1839.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

TO BE LAUNCHED.

Next week. Mr. E. F. Williams will launch, from

his yard at GrzenFoint, a new schooner called the Pactics, built for Charles Stillman, and intended for the Brezos Santiago trade. She is 110 feet long, 22 feet wide, and eight feet hold. She will be launched with her standing rigging all up. About the 10th of November, Mr. Williams will launch a schoonerrigged mail boat, intended to carry mails and passen-

gers between the Sandwich Islands. She is of about

100 tuns burden, very sharp, and intended for Mr. Clarke of the Sandwich Islands. AWFUL SHIPWRECK AT AUSTRALIA.

AWFUL SHIPWEECK AT AUSTRALIA.

A fire steamer, the Admella, of about 600 time and 300 horse power, running between Adelaide and Melbourne, was wrecked on Saturday, Aug. 6, by striking on a reef thirty miles to the west of the imaginary line separating Victoria from South Australia. The cetails are the most frightful of any ship wreck that ever occurred on the Australian coaw. The sacrifice of life, although large, upward of fifty persons having been lost, is not the most horrible part of the extastrophe. The sufferings of the unfortunate survivors exceeded anything described in the history of suffering and disasters at eas. For seven days they were on the wreck, during five of which they were without food of any description. The ship struck at 49 o'clock in the morning, the weather being thick, with much lightning, while steering, as was thought, the usual course. In less than ten minutes after the appaling shock the ship parted into three pieces. About forly people continued clinging to the bow portion for two days, when they were nearly all washed off and lost, with the ex-

An immerse gathering of the Opposition party as-sembled in Washington Hall, Morristown, on the even-ing of Wednesday, the 20th inst.

ception of about if ees, who were brought to the after

cepties of about a ces, who were brought to the after part of the vessel by means of a rope. Some very harrowing scenes of separation among the families of the fore cabin peasengers occurred at this time. All the provisions that were saved in the first instance were one fill or foll of wa'er, a small beg of almonds, about twenty pounds of cheese, half a harn, ten pounds of beef, eight bottles of porter, and one bottle of whisky, but a portion of these was afterward washed a way.

The surf disched over the n night and day, yet all appeared composed and collected. The chief mate, James Hutchnsen, in desorbing the asene, says, each night carried off its victim—about twenty died on Tuesday night from cold—it was a bitter night. Deaths were so frequent as to lose all terrors to the survivors who looked callously on. Capt. Harrison of the Waremara, did all man could do, diving for provisions, he suffered so much from he exertion that he died from exhaustion on board. He relates other acts of heroism and self-denial, which to an extent reheve the pain of the melancho y navrative.

The country tear where the wreck took place is very thinly copulated, and it was not till Monday morning that the two sallors who got ashore on a raft reported the calamitous accident to the lighthouse keepers at Cape Northunberland. Information was immediately communicated to Melbourne and Adelside. It was at hirst supposed that there were no more survivors, and the South Australian G overnment contented themselves with secting the Coria. The Victorian Government did bothing. On Tuesday a number

tented themselves with seeding the Coria. The Victorian Government did nothing. On Tuesday a number rian Government did nothing. On Tuesday a number of people from Mount Gambier visited the scene of the wreck, and discovered that a number of people were still alive; but this fact was not known to Melbource till Wednesday morning when the Messrs. Honty in nediately ordered the Lady Bird, then lying at Belfast, to preceed at once to the wreck. The Coria did not reach the wreck until Wednesday night. On the following mening she launched her lifeboat, but the sea was too beavy to permit her to reach the wreck.

The Lady Bird was unable to find the wreck, and had to return to Portland for information, so that it was Friday at midday before she reached the spot. Equally unavailing were the efforts of her oraw, angmented by a number of experienced whalers from Port.

Equally unavailing were the effects of her crew, and method by a number of experienced whalers from Portland, to effect a communication with the wreck. The seventh night closed upon the wretched survivors, now reduced to 27, their bopes of relief sow almost utterly extinguished. Four men died during the night. On Saturday morning the survivors were safely brought to shore, in all 23. A great deal of feeling has been manifested against the Government for the apathy they evinced, and a liberal subscription is being raised to remainstate the crew of the Lady Bird and the boatmen employed in rescuing the sufferers.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening at 5 o'clock, Mr. McSrgnon in the char. McSPEDON in the chair.

Mr. Spermers offered a resolution in favor of profering the hospitalities of the city to the Hon. Robert H. McLare, who is expected shortly to arrive here, on his way to Mexico, as Minister Plempotentiary to that country. The resolution was adopted, and sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in

favor of appropriating an additional sum of \$500 for fitting up and furnishing the rooms assigned for the First District Court at No. 64 Cedar street. Laid

Over.

The Committee on Ordinances recommended the amendment of the ordinance for appointing Inspectors in the Street Commissioners Department, so as to allow eight inspectors (at a salary of \$900 each) in the bureau of Street Improvements, four in the bureau of Wherver, Piers and Slips, and two in the bureau of Wharvee, Piers and Slips, and two in the bureau of Roads. A discussion of some length followed on the relations in general between the Street Department and the Common Council, and on the merits of certain editorials which have appeared in the newspapers on that subject. The report was laid over.

The matter of repairing Fulton Market was considered for a short time, and again laid over.

The Board concurred in a resolution from the Board of Councilmer, increasing the salary of the Messenger of the Fire Department from \$500 to \$300.

Adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A regular meeting of the Board was held on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Cornell occupied the chair.

The Cuy Hall Clock—Mr. Langers asbuilted a resolution authorizing the Steet Commissioner to procure a clock, at an expense not exceeding \$4,000, for the cupols of the City Hall. Laid over.

Assessment Lance—A resolution to print, for the use of the city, 5,000 copies of the State laws, relative to making and perfecting assessments applicable to the City of New-York, was laid over.

Fyicenth Ward Station-House.—Mr. Lent presented a resolution to have the Street Commissioner complete the building of the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, without contract, at an expense not exceeding \$5,580. Laid over.

Street Opening.—The Corporation counsel was directed to take measures to have Sixty fifth street opened between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The Brooklyn Ferries.—A series of resolutions were effered recommening the adoption of the suggestions of the Mayor in his veto to the resolutions to sell under one lease the Catharine, Fulton, Wall and Hamilton-avenue and South Ferries. It will be remembered that the Mayor suggested that a stipulation should be inserted in the lease to the effect that the rent to be paid for the franchises should amount to the total rent now paid for them, and that as far as the slips are not paid for the franchises should amount to the total rent now paid for them, and that so far as the slipe are not now owned by the Corporation, the termini might be made adjacent to the present slips. The paper was Central Park Stock .- A report of the Committee of

the Board of Aldermen, in favor of making an additional appropriation of \$416,600 to the Central Park Improvement Fund, was made the special order for

The Beard concurred with the Board of Aldermen to extend the hospitalities of the city to Robert M. McLare, on his arrival here and before his departure to Mexico, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Sates. Adjourned to Monday.

States. Adjourned to Monday.

COUNCILMANIC COMMITTEE ON STEAM BOILERS.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to report an ordinance providing for the appointment of suitable persons to inspect the condition of steam boilers, met yesterday afternoon, and listened to the statements of several ergineers.

Mr. JOSEPH E. COFFEE, civil engineer, said there was no such thing as an a cident in the management of steam boilers. Calamities were always the result of carelessness. He thought it would materially decrease the number of explosions if inspectors were appointed, and recommended that boilers should always be tested by hydraulic or steam power. Engineers should be examined as to their competoncy and trustworthness before they had large numbers of human lives placed into their hands. Nearly all explosions were the result of having an insufficient quantity of water in the boilers.

The Committee requested Mr. Coffee to present his written views at their meeting on Monday next.

Mr. We H. Low a practical engineer, submitted as

written views at their meeting on Monday next.

Mr. W. H. Low, a practical engineer, submitted a drawing of a new safety-valve, an invention of his

Mr. IRA BUCKMAN stated that the engineers on the ferry boats frequently run their boats with a st pressure of 40 pounds and above, while their bo were not fit for more than 30. Steam boiler accidents could never take place if this invention were applied.

Adjourned to Monday, at 3 p. m.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET AFFAIR.

The washing to a marker a rather the investigation in othe charges of blackmailing, made by Messrs. McGovern and Bushfield, was to have been continued sesterday at 1 p. m. before the Mayor, but at the appointed time the parties appeared and agreed that it should be postponed until Monday at 10 a. m. Mr. John E. Devlin appeared as counsel for Messrs. Austin and Irving, and stated his intention for Mesers. Austin and Irving, and stated his intention to prove on Monday that the statements set forth in the affidavits of McGovern and Bushfield were not correct. A man named Banks was to have testified that Mc-Govern had offered Austin \$500, by way of "consider-ation," and the mysterious Forpell, who was pointed out among the crowd, unser the correct name of Har-pell, was also to have given some testimony in their behalf.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education neld a special meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. Warren in the chair.

The Finance Committee reported that the amount of special appropriations exceeding the sum reserved for the purpose out of the School Fund of 1859 was

The resignation of Wm. F. Clark, finance clerk,

was received and accepted.

The Finance Committee reported upon paying the judgment of Wm. H. Ar hur & Co. the sum of \$168.72, which judgment had been obtained by default, the Corporation Counsel not having found any default the claim, which was for printing done under the direction of the Seventh Ward Local Board.

This reconstruction is the constant in which the

This report gave rise to some debate, in which the District-Artorney and others participated.

Mr. WATERBURY moved that the report be recommitted to the Finance Committee, with instructions to consult counsel if judgment can be set saide, and if not, to interpose a defense, and report to this Board. This motion was carried, and the Board adjourned.

GREAT OPPOSITION MEETING AT MORRIS-

The Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH of Schooley's Mountain mesided, and on taking the chair made a few portions

remarks.

Char. S. Oldes (cancidate for Governor) was then introduced, and received with cheers. He make a short, pertugent, and practical address, but, owing to a severe cold, was obliged to close somer than he de-

Mr. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN of Newark was the next speaker, and electrified the andience for the space of an hour by his expensition of the early political history of New-Jersey, the irreprovchable character of her early Governors, and deprecated the shameless manner in which elections are carried on at the precess

forward and kept the neering in a continual roar of laughter by his humor us remarks and satirted flings at the Den ceratic party.

The meeting adjourned at 11 p. m. with nine cheers for Chas. S. Olden.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

One of the best plays Mr. Tom Tay'or has yet produced, and one which has met with a success in gland as long-continued as it was well deserved is the Election, which was brought out at Mise Keene's Theater on Wednesday night for the first time in America. Although it was written exclusively for Erglisa audiences, sill the incidents are as probable in America as in England, and the characters have borse the process of transplanting without serious detriment. piece abounds in lively and interesting incidents, and there are one or two a tuations that are unbackneyed, even to absolute novelty-the larguage is good, in many cases witty, and always sprightly and full of livelinese.

As the piece is founded on the corrupt complications which too often undertie the electioneering maneuvers of party managers it has in so much, an interest and an application equal here to wha; it enjoyed on the other side of the water; but as the local questions which dis ract factions in the old country are unappreciated in the new, many changes and alterations have been necess tated. Wirepulling, however, seems to be a universal attribute of political human nature, and where money is introduced as an agent in political it requires pretty much the same delicate taction to influence opinions with the almighty dollar, as if the coin bore the image and superscription of a British menarch. So that the most that required to be changed in adopting Mr. Taylor's play to the American market, were the strictly local allusions, the inidents, the situations and the interest of the piece

remaining relatively the same.

The plot is an follows: These veters in a certain Congressional District who have been accustomed to receive a pecuniary compliment for their suffrages, learn that the candidates in their District have for once resolved to try the contest fairly and without resert to bribery. Naturally indigcustomary Election money ha vest, they resolve to find an opposition candidate who is able and willing to " come down handsome," and to elect him in spite of the unboly alliance against them who are resolved to do things horestly for once. In this strait they apply to an unscrupulous lawyer, "Dodgson," (Mr. George Jordan), to act as their sgent in procuring the required candidate, and to be the go-between by whose means certain large moneys of the said candidate shall be transferred from his pocket to theirs, in compensation for their trouble in making him an Honorable, Dodgeon readily undertakes the task, and a lucky accident of his own making throws him in contact with "Mrs. Horeybun." (Miss Laura Keene), a lady of most ambitious aspirations, the aim of whose life it is to soine in Washington society. An addendum to this interesting lady, is her busband, "Mr. Honeybun" (Mr. Mark Smith), a retiref grocer, rich, indolent, and living only for " a quiet life," a luxury which his restless better half perpetually denies him. "Dodgeon" comprehents the character of "Mrs. H." in an instant, and, knowing that her easy going busband sails entirely under her directions, he at once selects "Honeybun" as the desired Congressional candidate. By drawing a most reductive picture of the delights of a Washington life, and the magnificent figure she will be sure to make a the w fe of a Member of Congress, he at once enlists "Mrs. Horey bun" to his plan, and she undertakes to inveigle the male "Hopeybun" into accepting the nomination, and advancing the necessary sinewed war to carry the election. Although "Honeyban," for the sake of a quiet life, consents to run, he secretly intrigues with " Wapsbatt" (Mr. H. F. Daly), the lover of his daughter "Clars" (Miss Annie Deland) to defeat his own election. "Wapsbatt" therefore nominates bimself as a stump candidate, and being privately backed by the long purse of "Honeyban," and, as the affair assumes such a shape that money carries the day, he seems in a fair way to win the elec-tion, greatly to the discomfiture of "Dodgson" and "Mrs. Honeybun." There are two voters' Clabs-the "Night Owle," and the "Wide-Awakee," led

neither of them get any money, "Clara" and "Wap shart" are married, and "Dodgson" is discounfied.

Mr. George Jordan, as the rattling, speecalfying attorney, was most excellent, though now and the losing a good point in his vivaciousness by popping is at the audience too suddenly. Mark Smith, as Honey bun, was an excellent representative of the fraternity of her pecked husbands, and bore all his tribulations with a quaint humor that told well with the audience Mr. Wheatleigh got several rounds of applause for the excellent manner in which he rendered the part of Tapper," a shoulder-hitting politician; there are bot a few lines in the part, but the actor makes the most of what he has. Miss Keene, as "Mrs. Honeybus, was fully equal to the emergency of lording it over her gentle husband, and did it in her usual good s'yle-Miss Annie Deland, as" Clara Honeybun," was hardly equal to the part, and was dressed in had tasts Merers. Peters, Daly, Burnett, and Smith all sustained

respectively by "Tapper" (Mr. C Wheatleigh), and

Peckover" (Mr. C. Peters), both acrious to sell

their votes and influence to the highest bid fer-now

come into the plot, and the various complications with

them, and their intrigues to dispose of their suffrages

to the best advantages, tegether with a love episods between "Wapehau" and "Clara," are the material

from which the incidents of the play, which are good

and constantly fresh, are constructed. The end of all

is, that neither "Honeybun" nor "Wapshatt" are

elected, but the regular cancidate goes in, the clubs

minor parts in a creditable manner. The piece is well put upon the stage, and after play ing a night or two, to wear off its rough edges, it wi be one of the most acceptable pieces that has been produced this season. The audience on Wednesday night was not large, owing probably to the unplease state of the weather. The piece will be repeated every evening until further notice.

GOING INTO SLAVIEY.—Under this heading The

lowing paragraph:
"We learn that all the free negroes of Mr. James Barnes of Grimer County—some ten in number—have reasived to plus alavery, and have petitioned the District Court to be permitted accorde certain citizens as their masters. We believe that there shaves were brought from Georgia to Texas under a centrari, and that having been kee in Georgia, the Courts decided them there. They prefetred, however, to go into alaxery ratter than leave the Bane, which it would have been necessary to do he were translated free."

One of Daboli's air-whistles has been put on its New-London Lighthouse. It is blown by condense air, instead of by steam. An Ericason caloric engine works the apparatus. Blasts are given by the whistle four times a minute in foggy weather, at an expense for fuel of one per cent per hour.